

IOE



Investing in rural people

Independent Office of Evaluation



133rd Evaluation
Committee

18 June 2026

Republic of Chad Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation

Key Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

Kouessi Maximin Kodjo, Lead Evaluation Officer – IOE [LINK](#)

- **Evaluated period:** 2013-2025
- **Strategies covered:** COSOP 2010–2015, NSP 2017; COSOP 2020–2025.
- **Scope** i) IFAD’s strategic orientations; ii) loan portfolio; iii) non-loan activities (including grants); and iv) the performance of the Government and IFAD
- **Project portfolio:** Six, three closed and three ongoing
- **Portfolio total cost:** 371.7 million; 186.7 million (50.2 percent) from IFAD
- **Methodology:** mixed-methods approach applied
- **Triangulation** from various sources



- Strategic and projects' objectives were very relevant
- Consistency in the evolution of objectives and strategic orientations, with increasing comprehensive themes
- IFAD's niche confirmed, and thematic areas supported well aligned with challenges faced by local communities
- Effective targeting of Sahelian, vulnerable and landlocked areas
- ❖ Integrated rural development approach was applied non-holistically
- ❖ Local institutional arrangements, not conducive for a systematic institutional strengthening of public structures
- ❖ Complexity of the SD3C project, poor harmonisation and coordination of supports within the agricultural sector
- ❖ Incoherent implementation of the programmatic approach



- Sound communication strategy and numerous KM products
- Strong strategic engagement of IFAD and the Government of Chad
- Operational partnerships with NGOs were appropriate
- Contribution to the revision of the National Strategy for Combating Climate Change (SNLCC 2024–2030)
- ❖ Insufficient capitalisation on KM products and their usage for decision-making purposes; partly due to weak M&E systems
- ❖ Mutual learning opportunities were absent, at portfolio and agriculture sector levels
- ❖ Low involvement of local authorities and decentralised structures
- ❖ Insufficient policy engagement activities by projects



- Improved access to rural infrastructure: rural tracks, storage facilities, water, hygiene and sanitation
- More effective agro-pastoral production systems due to improved agricultural practices and hydro-agricultural developments
- Sustainable management and resilience of production resources
- Improved animal health and reduced transhumance conflicts
- Evidence of contributions to improved: (i) food and nutrition security; (ii) incomes and assets
- Stronger bonding and bridging social capital, as well as resilience of households and communities
- Strengthened NGOs' contributions to local development processes



- ❖ Support packages are poorly tailored to beneficiaries' levels of vulnerability
- ❖ Support specifically targeting young people is still nascent
- ❖ Insufficient consolidation of supports on inclusive rural finance
- ❖ Low technical and financial capacities of implementing NGOs
- ❖ Value chain development not yet explicit, as still at early stages
- ❖ Incomplete professionalisation of producers' organisations, with management and governance gaps
- ❖ Insufficient institutional support for decentralised public structures



- Improved women access to income-generating activities, which enabled them earning income
- Reduction in women's domestic burdens
- Increase of women leaders in communities, contributing to raising awareness on various aspects
- Promoted female livestock extension workers, contributed to improved animal health in rural communities
- ❖ Insufficient differentiation of socio-cultural contexts for GEWE actions
- ❖ Intersectionality not considered in identifying actions
- ❖ Women's economic empowerment insufficiently strengthened
- ❖ Lack of evidence of change of roles at household level, and gender transformation approach still nascent



- Reasonable timeframes of projects' effectiveness and to first disbursements
- Very favourable rates of economic return for completed projects
- Many infrastructure financed by completed projects were still functioning during the field visits
- Emerged network of seed producers remained fully committed.
- ❖ High management costs; cumbersome national procedures, and financial and fiduciary management challenges; => Suspension of disbursements by IFAD (Dec. 2024 - March 2025)
- ❖ Exit strategy not developed, or developed too late
- ❖ Weak capacity of central and decentralised public structures
- ❖ Fragile ownership and insufficient maintenance by farmers



- Strong strategic partnership for rural transformation
- Relevant and coherent strategic and operational themes supported
- More effective, sustainable and resilient agricultural systems
- Positive contribution to gender equalities, albeit to a moderate extent
- ❖ Structural institutional challenges limited performance
- ❖ Insufficient KM results due to little capitalisation and usage of KM products, including for rural policies development
- ❖ Mixed results on themes of value chain development, market access and inclusive rural finance; Support for young people still weak
- ❖ Efficiency gains undermined by national procedures and fiduciary management gaps



Recommendation 1. Pursue and intensify strategic support aimed at strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers, particularly in the country's most vulnerable areas

Recommendation 2. Include challenges of institutional gaps among strategic and operational priorities to enhance the performance of IFAD's support in Chad.

Recommendation 3. Explicitly apply the value chain development approach to promote inclusive and sustainable value chains that support smallholder agriculture.

Recommendation 4. Increase support for women's empowerment and the creation of economic opportunities for young people.

Recommendation 5. Adopt a programmatic approach and improve the programme's operational management in order to consolidate and increase efficiency gains.

Thank you for your attention

